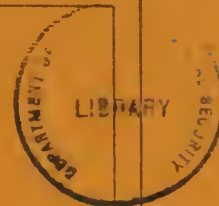


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**KETTERING RURAL**  
**DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE**  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**FOR THE YEAR 1971.**

**F.R.N. LYNCH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.**



KETTERING RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health

F.R.N. Lynch, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.

(Medical Officer of Health Northamptonshire Health Division No. 2)

Secretary

Miss W.M. Langley

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector:

\*Charles R. Starmer, F.F.S., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.A.

\*Anthony M. Barker, M.A.P.H.I.

\* Certified Meat and  
Food Inspector

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Area Health Office,  
Church Walk,  
Kettering.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Rural District Council of Kettering

August 1973.

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Environmental Health of the Rural District for the year 1971.

The statistics relating to the District are given on Page 4 and are satisfactory.

1971 was a "Measles" year, ninety cases having been notified and one of these was fatal. Since vaccination against Measles was introduced in 1968 there has been a great reduction in the amount of this disease that is recorded when an outbreak occurs.

One isolated case of Food Poisoning occurred. This was imported from abroad and there were no secondary cases. In addition, three cases of Acute Meningitis were notified. None of these was fatal.

Six new cases of Tuberculosis were notified and there were two deaths classed to this disease.

The preparation of plans for the new sewage disposal works at Pytchley, where the present works are obsolete and overloaded, have been completed and a new sewerage scheme is being prepared for the village of Thorpe Malsor.

Mr Starmer has brought the attention of the Public Health Committee to the difficulty he has experienced in recruiting sufficient labour to properly maintain the various sewage disposal works throughout the District and in fact the Welland and Nene River Authority has withheld its consent to further building in the affected villages until facilities can be provided to deal with the additional loads that would be involved.

In the Autumn I suggested to the Council that members of the staff should be offered vaccination against Influenza and the Council readily agreed. Those who availed of the offer were vaccinated in December.

The Chairman and Members of the Council have been as helpful as possible to me during the year and I would like to express my thanks to them as well as to Mr Starmer and Miss Langley for their assistance in the preparation of this Report.

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient Servant,

F.R.N. LYNCH      Medical Officer of Health

## SECTION A

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICSComparative Statistics for the Five Year Period  
1967 to 1971

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Area of the Rural District (acres) Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	58,485	58,485	58,485	58,485	58,358
Number of Live Births	12,030	12,180	12,310	12,380	12,250
Legitimate	188	171	173	174	179
Illegitimate	172	161	161	166	170
Birth rate per 1,000 population	16	10	12	8	9
Number of Still Births	15.6	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.6
Legitimate	10	-	3	1	-
Illegitimate	10	-	3	1	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	-	-	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000	50.5	-	17.0	5.7	-
Population	0.8	-	0.2	0.1	-
Number of Deaths	116	116	150	108	123
Death Rate per 1,000 population	9.6	9.5	12.2	8.7	10.0
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Infant Deaths	7	3	3	2	5
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	37.2	17.5	17.3	11.4	27.9
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	31.9	5.8	17.3	5.7	22.3
Early Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	21.3	5.8	11.6	5.7	16.7
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths & deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live & Stillbirths)	70.7	5.8	28.4	11.4	16.7
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis, including late effects	1	-	-	-	2
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	2
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms	24	18	34	24	31
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	-	-	-	-	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Natural increase in population i.e. Increase of Births over Deaths	72	55	23	66	56

# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (acres)			To 31.3.71	58,485
			From 1.4.71	58,358
	Year	Males	Females	
Census Population	1951	6,208	5,870	12,078
	1961	5,773	5,809	11,582
	1971			12,230
Population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate 1971)				12,250
Number of inhabited houses -	1951			3,760
	1961			3,841
	1971			4,703
Rateable Value			as at 31.3.71	£424,556
			as at 31.12.71	£418,882
Sum represented by Penny Rate				£ 3,953

The District is largely rural in character with increasingly popular residential areas in several of its twenty-nine parishes. The density of population is 0.2 persons per acre, and the Housing Factor 2.6 persons.

Agriculture and ironstone quarrying are the largest industries, and the steel works at Corby, with its associated processes, provide employment for a considerable number of people from the Rural District. The rate of unemployment in the Corby area was 4.1%; in the Kettering area it was 2.0% and the National Rate was 4.3% of the working population.



EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, 1971

LIVE BIRTHS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	84	86	170
Illegitimate	4	5	9
Totals	<u>88</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>179</u>
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			14.6
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.13)			16.5

STILL BIRTHS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)			-

DEATHS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number registered all causes	75	48	123
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			10.0
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.01)			10.1

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED CAUSES

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cardio-vascular disease (all forms)	22	21	43
Malignant Neoplasms (all forms)	20	11	31
Cerebrovascular disease	9	7	16
Diseases of Respiratory System	11	-	11

DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births	-	-	-

DEATHS OF INFANTS (under 1 year)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	4	1	5
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			27.9
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			29.4

DEATHS OF INFANTS (under 4 weeks)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	3	1	4
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			22.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate			16.7





[illegible]

## COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

1. Population - The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population 1971 was 12,250. This figure represents a decrease in population of 130 since the mid-year estimate for 1970 was made.
2. Births - There were 179 live births in 1971, which is an increase of five in the number of live births registered in the previous year. This gives a crude birth rate of 14.6 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for 1970 was 14.1. This rate standardised on the basis of the age and sex composition of the population, gives an adjusted rate of 16.5. The adjusted, or corrected birth rate is obtained by multiplying the crude rate by a figure known as the Comparability Factor. This factor is supplied by the Registrar General and its value for Kettering Rural District is 1.13. The adjusted birth rate of 16.5 compares with the rate of 15.9 for 1970. The provisional crude rate for England and Wales is 16.0.
3. Deaths - There were 123 deaths from all causes in 1971. The figure for last year was 108, and the corresponding crude death rates are 10.0 and 8.7 per 1,000 population. In the same way as described in the case of 2. Births above, the Death Rate is standardised by the use of a further Comparability Factor. Its value for Kettering Rural District is 1.01 and the Adjusted Death Rate corrected by means of this calculation is found to be 10.1. The current rate for England and Wales as a whole is reckoned by the Registrar General to be 11.6. The chief causes of death are Heart Disease, Cancer, Cerebral Apoplexy and Respiratory Diseases, in that order.
4. Disposal of the Dead - Of the 123 deaths during the year, 76 bodies were disposed of by cremation at Kettering Borough Crematorium, giving a percentage of 61.7.
5. Infant Mortality - There were five deaths of infants under one year of age. The infant mortality rate works out at 27.9 per 1,000 live births. The rate in 1970 was 11.4. The corresponding infant mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 18.0. The Neonatal rate, 22.3 per 1,000 live births compares with 5.7 in 1970 and the National Rate of 12.0. I append details of the causes and other particulars concerning the deaths.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
5 hours	M	Extreme Prematurity
2 days	M	Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Prematurity.
2 days	F	Respiratory Failure. Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Prematurity.
1 week	M	Intestinal Obstruction. Volvulus. Prematurity. Dysmaturity.
2 months	M	Acute Bronchiolitis. Fallots Tetralogy. (Autopsy).

### Stillbirths

6. There were no Stillbirths registered in the District. There was one Stillbirth in 1970. The rate for England and Wales is 12.0.

7. Maternal Mortality - There were no deaths classed to pregnancy and childbirth in 1971. This satisfactory state has remained the same since 1948.

### STATISTICS RELATING TO BIRTHS 1940 - 1971

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Registered Live Births	Rate per 1000 Population Kettering R.D.	Rate per 1000 Population England and Wales	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Deaths
1940	11260	169	15.0	14.6	3	17.8	2
1941	11680	160	13.7	14.2	7	43.8	-
1942	11290	203	18.0	15.8	8	39.3	-
1943	10930	204	18.7	16.5	5	24.5	-
1944	10850	221	20.4	17.6	9	40.7	1
1945	10690	233	21.8	16.1	13	55.8	-
1946	10960	208	19.0	19.1	3	14.4	-
1947	11160	218	19.5	20.5	14	64.2	1
1948	11720	206	17.6	17.9	5	19.4	1
1949	11980	216	18.0	16.7	4	18.5	-
1950	11980	206	17.2	15.8	7	33.9	-
1951	12190	188	15.4	15.5	6	31.9	-
1952	11540	194	16.3	15.3	6	30.9	-
1953	12050	205	17.0	15.5	8	35.0	-
1954	11970	176	14.7	15.2	2	11.4	-
1955	11970	173	14.5	15.0	3	17.3	-
1956	12020	175	14.6	15.7	3	17.1	-
1957	12020	170	14.1	16.1	3	17.6	-
1958	12020	162	13.5	16.4	3	18.5	-
1959	12010	177	14.7	16.5	2	11.3	-
1960	12020	146	12.2	17.2	3	20.6	-
1961	11620	168	14.5	17.6	2	11.9	-
1962	11670	184	15.8	18.0	3	16.3	-
1963	11720	168	14.3	18.2	6	35.7	-
1964	11770	187	15.9	18.5	4	21.4	-
1965	11860	199	16.8	18.1	1	5.0	-
1966	12020	196	16.3	17.7	2	10.2	-
1967	12030	188	15.6	17.2	7	37.2	-
1968	12180	171	14.0	15.9	3	17.5	-
1969	12310	173	14.1	16.3	3	17.3	-
1970	12380	174	14.1	16.0	2	11.4	-
1971	12250	179	14.6	16.0	5	27.9	-

## SECTION B

### General Provision of Health Services

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Rural District, for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section relates to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Health Committee of the Northamptonshire County Council is responsible for administration of some of these services under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

Liaison between County Council services and District Council services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a School Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer.

Laboratory Facilities - The Public Health Laboratory, Northampton is available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of Infectious Diseases. The following specimens were examined during the year:-

	No.			
Faeces ...	...	...	...	14
Throat swab ...	...	...	...	1
Pork Pie ..	...	...	...	1

Ambulance Service - This is one of the services for which the County Council is responsible, and the area is adequately covered. Radio-controlled ambulances are stationed at Corby and Kettering.

Domiciliary Services - These include District Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors, who are all highly trained, qualified nurses on the staff of the County Medical Officer. The Home Help Service, also provided by the County Council, is proving more and more valuable in relieving people of domestic worries during periods of illness or confinement, and in helping old folks to remain in their own homes, so that they can retain their treasured independence.

Child Health Clinics - A County Council Child Health Clinic is held monthly in the following parishes. A Medical Officer attends each session:

Broughton - 3rd Monday  
Geddington - 1st Tuesday

Gretton - 4th Friday



Towards the end of 1962, the County Health Department initiated a scheme by which a Mobile Clinic could visit outlying villages in the Rural District. There are 29 parishes in the District and in many of the smaller villages the numbers of mothers and children does not justify the renting of premises for a Child Welfare Centre. It is now possible for three or four of these smaller villages to be visited in one afternoon and in this way a much better service is being provided. The villages which have so far benefited by monthly visits of the Mobile Clinic are: Ashley, Brampton Ash, Braybrooke, Cranford, Cottingham, Dingley, East Carlton, Grafton Underwood, Little Oakley, Harrington, Loddington, Middletton, Orton, Pipewell, Pychley, Rushton, Stanlon, Stoke Albany, Sutton Bassett, Weldon, Weston-by-Welland, Wilbarston.

In addition, Welfare Foods (National Dried Milk and Vitamin preparations) can be obtained at twelve other centres throughout the Rural District and appropriate details can be obtained from the Health Visitors.

Immunisation and Vaccination - Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis and vaccination against Smallpox are free services, available either from the Family Doctor or at the County Health Clinics. Certain age groups of children can also be given B.C.G. vaccination to protect against Tuberculosis; this is done through the School Health Service.

A vaccine for the protection of infants against Measles is available and, in accordance with the policy of the County Health Department, a campaign for the control of and, it is hoped, ultimate eradication of this disease, was commenced in the Autumn of 1968.

#### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AND OUT-PATIENT FACILITIES

GENERAL HOSPITAL - Rothwell Road, Kettering.

MATERNITY UNIT - St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering and Maternity Unit, Cottingham Road, Corby.

TUBERCULOSIS & CHEST DISEASES - Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - Harborough Road Isolation Hospital, Northampton.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENTS - General Hospital, Rothwell Road, Kettering.  
Nuffield Diagnostic Centre, Cottingham Road, Corby.

An appointment system is operated for all the clinics except that for Venereal Disease.



VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS:-

Out-Patients Department, General Hospital, Rothwell Road, Kettering.

(Women)	Tuesday	4 p.m. - 5.30 p.m.
(Men)	Tuesday	4.30 p.m. - 7 p.m.

Old Out-Patient Department, General Hospital, Billing Road, Northampton.

(Women)	Monday	5.15 p.m. - 6.30 p.m.
	Friday	2.15 p.m. - 3.30 p.m.
(Men)	Wednesday	2 p.m. - 3 p.m.
	Friday	5 p.m. - 6.30 p.m.

National Assistance Acts, 1948 & 1951, Section 47. - These Acts give Local Authorities powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people.

No formal action was taken under this Section of these Acts in 1971.

I was consulted by General Practitioners about several cases but one is pleased to report that persuasion succeeded and the cases were resolved without seeking the aid of a Justice of the Peace.

"MEALS ON WHEELS SERVICE" - GRETTON. - The "Meals on Wheels" Service is administered by the W.R.V.S. and commenced 24 November 1970. The meals are served twice a week to eight people and during 1971 a total of 745 meals were delivered.

## SECTION C

### Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supplies:- The Kettering Rural District Council is a constituent member of the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board and the whole of the Rural District lies within the area covered by the Water Board, and is now wholly covered by the Water Board's mains. Throughout 1971 a full and wholesome supply of water was maintained by the Board.

Systematic routine bacteriological and chemical examination of samples from the water supplies from various sources is carried out by the Water Board's own staff. Throughout the year, the supplies in this District were satisfactory with regard to quality and no instances of contamination of water supplies came to the notice of the Council.

The natural fluoride content of the water supplied to this District has been shown to be 0.25 parts per million parts of water.

The following table gives detailed information concerning the water supply position in each Parish of the Rural District at the end of 1971:-

# WATER SUPPLIES

Parish	Estimated Population	Total No. of Houses in Parish	No. of Houses obtaining water from piped supplies	No. of Houses obtaining water from private and public wells
Ashley	207	79	76	3
Brampton Ash	142	50	49	1
Braybrooke	275	106	103	3
Broughton	1,557	627	625	2
Cottingham	730	260	258	2
Cranford	460	181	180	1
Cransley	466	165	165	-
Dingley	84	37	37	-
East Carlton	260	92	91	1
Geddington	1,315	502	499	3
Grafton Underwood	110	49	49	-
Gretton	959	352	350	2
Harrington	144	57	57	-
Loddington	355	126	125	1
Middleton	260	118	117	1
Newton	150	60	60	-
Orton	59	23	23	-
Pytchley	515	213	212	1
Rockingham	134	58	58	-
Rushton	439	165	163	2
Stanion	840	311	309	2
Stoke Albany	252	100	99	1
Sutton Bassett	86	29	28	1
Thorpe Malsor	124	50	50	-
Warkton	126	53	53	-
Weekley	147	66	66	-
Weldon	1,413	529	529	-
Weston-by-Welland	152	56	55	1
Wilbarston	489	189	188	1
TOTALS	12,250	4,703	4,674	29*

\* The majority of these 29 houses are in isolated positions, away from public mains.

URINALS AND SEWERAGE.— The following table shows the position, at the end of 1971, of the various villages in the District in so far as sewerage schemes are concerned:—

# SEWERAGE SCHEMES

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Total No. of houses</u>	<u>Sewerage Scheme Completed</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Pytchley	515	213	1910	Scheme being prepared for modification of disposal works.
Broughton and Little Cransley	1,763	701	1950	Scheme being prepared for modification of disposal works.
Gretton	959	352	1950	Newton extension completed 1958
Weldon	1,413	529	1952	
Geddington and Newton Village	1,346	518	1953	
Grafton Underwood	110	49	1956	
Rockingham	134	58	1956	
Loddington	355	126	1957	
Rushton	371	136	1958	
Braybrooke	275	106	1959	
Great Cransley	260	91	1959	
Cottingham				
Middleton and East Carlton	1,250	470	1960	Scheme being prepared for extension of disposal works
on Cranford Road	85	30	1961	
Stanion	840	311	1961	
Cranford Village	375	151	1963	
Stoke Albany				
and Wilbarston	711	279	1964	
Harrington	144	57	1965	
Ashley, Sutton Bassett and Weston-by-Welland	445	164	1968	Scheme being prepared
Thorpe Malsor	124	50	-	
Warkton and Weekley	273	119	1971	
Brampton Ash, Dingley, Glendon, Little Oakley, Orton, Pipewell and Storefield	502	193	-	Existing properties satisfactorily drained to septic tanks.



Ninety-seven per cent of the Rural District is now provided with full modern sewerage and sewage disposal schemes. The other 3 per cent of the population are in small hamlets and isolated buildings and in all cases the properties are provided with private septic tank systems of drainage which have been found to work reasonably satisfactorily.

A joint system for the foul sewerage of the two villages of Weekley and Warkton was commenced in the previous year and completed in the middle of 1971. These two villages are drained to a common outfall sewer along the River Ise Valley, which in turn connects into the drainage system of the Borough of Kettering, under the terms of an agreement entered into by the two Councils concerning the reception and treatment of the sewage involved.

Further progress was made during the year on the preparation of plans for a new sewage treatment works for the village of Pytchley. The present works at this village, which were installed in 1910, are obsolete and severely overloaded. The preparations were completed by the end of the year and the contract was due to go out to tender early in the new year. A further new scheme of sewerage was also in course of preparation during the year for the village of Thorpe Malsor in which case the sewage is to be pumped into the existing treatment works at Loddington which are to be enlarged to receive the additional flow.

Owing to difficulties in obtaining sufficient labour to properly maintain the various sewage treatment works throughout the District, a number of effluent discharges failed to reach the required Royal Commission Standard and as a result the Welland and Nene River Authority found it necessary to withhold their consent for any further building in the affected villages until the sewage treatment facilities were enlarged to deal with the additional loads that would be involved. The Council is now actively involved in examining the position throughout the District with a view to effecting the required improvements.

A scale of charges for the reception and treatment of effluents from farm premises in the District is operated by the Council wherever these premises are connected to the public sewers, as required by the terms of the Public Health Act, 1961. Dairy farms are, of course, the type of farm which give rise to the greater flow of animal waste and a fair number of such farms exist in the Rural District. The scale of charges is related to the number of animals housed within the farm buildings which are drained to the sewers.

Maintenance of the 17 various treatment works which are scattered throughout the District is carried out in the main by mobile teams who visit the different works on a fixed schedule. At three of the larger works, however, full-time attendance is provided.

A service is operated by the Council for the emptying of septic tanks which exist in the more isolated parts of the District. A septic tank emptying vehicle of 1,000 gallons capacity is used for this purpose, and the service is given free of charge to domestic properties once a year. For any additional service within the twelve-month period a small nominal charge is made.

House Refuse Collection - Household refuse is collected throughout the whole of the District on a weekly basis and the collection includes the removal of the bins from their normal positions at the rear of the houses. At a small number of isolated farms and lodges, however, the collection is made fortnightly.

This service is carried out by the use of two full-time teams each comprising a driver and three collectors, and a third team of a driver and two collectors which works for two days a week.

The vehicles used for refuse collection are all specially designed fully enclosed "fore and aft" tipping vehicles of S & D manufacture. The service has operated very satisfactorily throughout the year.

Disposal of all refuse collected in the District is by means of tipping into disused ironstone quarries within the area; four such tips being in use in various parts of the District. Regular treatments of all the refuse tips are carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator in order to keep the tips free from vermin and insect infestation.

Bulky Refuse Collection Service - A scheme for the placing of bulk refuse containers on pre-selected sites in the villages has been successfully carried on for the previous two years. This year, however, the service was given on two separate occasions in the Spring and Autumn and again proved so successful that the Council decided to continue the Spring and Autumn collections in following years. The bulk containers are placed out on a suitable site in the village for a period of a week and parishoners are given the opportunity to dispose of bulky items of refuse which are not normally dealt with in the weekly house refuse collection service.

Moveable Dwellings - A residential caravan site exists at Weldon, on land leased by the Council to a private operator, who has been responsible for the laying out of the site and providing the necessary services, which include tarmac roads, concrete hardstandings, foul drainage to each caravan connected to a public sewer, water and electricity supplies and complies fully with the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

This site is for the use of residential caravan dwellers and does not cater for the itinerant gipsy from which considerable trouble has been experienced throughout the District. It is hoped, however, that efforts of the Northamptonshire County Council to establish a suitable caravan site for gipsies in the neighbourhood may go a long way to obviate the present difficulties caused by



itinerant caravan dwellers in the Rural District.

Verminous Premises and Insect Infestation - No cases of verminous premises were found during the year. The following infestations by insects of various kinds occurred, and in each case was treated effectively by the use of insecticidal sprays:-

Ant infestations	6
Cricket infestations	2
Cluster Fly or House Fly	11
Silver Fish	3

Factories Act, 1961 - There is a total of 62 factories in the District to which 28 visits of inspection were made during the year. There are 19 "outworkers" in the District all of whom are engaged in the making or cleaning of wearing apparel.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961, in so far as this District is concerned, are to be found at the end of this Report.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 - The following table gives a summary of the premises registered in the Rural District under the above Act:-

Class of Premises	No. of Premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.	No. of persons employed
Offices	1	48	-	190
Retail shops	1	35	28	96
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	4	4	21
Catering establishments open to the public canteens	-	13	7	77
Fuel storage depots	-	2	-	6
TOTAL	2	102	39 Total Males Total Females	380 205 175

Disinfections - During the year 19 visits were made to homes in which infectious diseases of various types had occurred, and subsequent disinfections were carried out.

Rodent Control - One full time Rodent Operator is employed by the Council whose duties comprise the investigation and the carrying out of any treatments of infested premises in order to eradicate the infestations. In cases of infestations in domestic premises, the service is free to the occupier but where agricultural premises are involved, the treatments for disinfection are usually carried out by private firms on a contract basis with the farmer concerned.

Throughout the year routine treatments to control rat infestations were carried out at all the Council's Refuse Tips and Sewage Disposal Works and in addition, the foul sewers in the various villages were also systematically treated.

The following table gives a summary of the work carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator during the year:-

Type of Premises	No. of Premises Inspected	Degree of Infestation		Treatments	Estimated No. of Vermin Destroyed
		Heavy	Minor		
Dwelling Houses	1131	-	261	674	894
Council's Refuse Tips, & Sewage Works, etc.	26	-	10	49	205
Agricultural Premises	41	-	5	-	-

## SECTION D

### Housing

For some years now the Council's building programme has been mainly directed towards the provision of accommodation for elderly persons which has taken the form of small separate bungalows or blocks of flats with Warden's quarters and communal facilities.

Two such blocks of flats have been provided as follows:-

St. Andrew's Court, Broughton - 11 Bed-sitting room type of flats for single persons.  
6 One-bedroom flats for elderly couples.

Castle Gardens, Geddington - 16 Bed-sitting room type flats for single persons.  
4 One-bedroom flats for elderly couples.

Free communal facilities are provided at each of these blocks of flats together with a resident Warden. All the flats, bathrooms, toilets etc., are linked to the Warden's flat with a bell warning system. The whole of the buildings are centrally heated, an inclusive rent being charged which covers heating, lighting and cooking costs.

The Broughton flats were opened in March 1967 and the Geddington flats in October 1967 and have proved to be most successful fulfilling a very urgent need in housing elderly persons.

The following table gives a complete summary of the Council dwellings in the various villages at the end of 1971:-

Village	Pre-War Houses	Post-War Houses Completed	Completed 1971	Under Construction at 31.12.71
Ashley	4	15	-	-
Brampton Ash	2	-	-	-
Braybrooke	14	25	-	-
Broughton	79	166	-	-
Cottingham and Middleton	26	104	-	-
Cranford	6	37	-	-
Cransley	10	32	-	-
Dingley	-	4	-	-
East Carlton	-	2	-	-
Geddington	35	129	-	-
Grafton Underwood	-	-	-	-
Gretton	32	79	-	-
Harrington	-	8	-	-
Loddington	4	41	-	-
Newton	-	-	-	-
Oakley	5	-	-	-
Orton	1	2	-	-
Pytchley	22	68	-	5
Rockingham	-	6	-	-
Rushton	-	28	-	-
Stanion	-	42	-	-
Stoke Albany	12	18	-	-
Sutton Bassett	6	-	-	-
Thorpe Malsor	-	20	-	-
Warkton	-	-	-	-
Weekley	-	-	-	4
Weldon	7	139	12	-
Weston-by-Welland	6	12	-	-
Wilbarston	26	32	-	-
TOTALS	297	1,009	12	9

Of the 297 pre-war houses, 283 of these were built by the Council and the remaining 14 are houses which were purchased by the Council with a view to carrying out improvement schemes to provide them with all the necessary amenities. All of the original 283 Council built houses together with 5 of those purchased by the Council, have been improved by the provision of bathrooms, hot water supplies and modern sanitation.

The Council also carried out a scheme of installing central heating in bungalows occupied by elderly persons, and in all 116 bungalows have been provided with this additional amenity.

The Council has now under consideration the provision of central heating schemes in all of their houses, and hope to be in a position shortly to give all tenants the option of having this further improvement of their houses.

In addition to the building by the Local Authority, 89 private houses were erected and occupied during the year and a further 61 were in course of erection at the end of the year.



## HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENT ACT, 1954 AND 1957

Slum Clearance - The major problem of slum clearance in the District has been dealt with, with the exception of one village, namely Broughton, which still contains the largest number of unfit houses of any village in the District; and the Council is now engaged in special efforts to deal with the outstanding problem at Broughton which includes in some cases the purchase of unfit properties for clearance and redevelopment. During the year 10 houses were represented as being unfit under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957, also 6 Closing Orders were served in connection with houses which had previously been represented as being unfit. 13 houses, on which Demolition Orders had previously been served, were demolished during the year. 6 houses, which had been the subject of Official Representations, and for which schemes of improvement had been approved by the Council, were improved during the year and the orders on the properties were subsequently rescinded.

Public Health and Housing Act - The following table gives details of routine work carried out during the year under these Acts, for the purpose of rectifying defects and dealing with houses found to be unfit for human habitation.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-	
(a)(1) Number of houses inspected for defects	164
(2) Inspections made for the purpose	103
(b)(1) Number of houses found to have minor defects and dealt with under the Public Health Acts	38
(2) Number of houses where minor defects were remedied	35
2. Action under Statutory Powers:-	
(a) Proceedings under Public Health Acts, 1936 etc.	
(1) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	6
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after serving notices	6
3. (a) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957:-	
(1) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	-
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which defects were remedied after serving notices	-
(b) Proceedings under Section 16 or 17(1) of the Housing Act 1957:-	
(1) Number of individual houses represented as being unfit for human habitation	10
(2) Number of individual houses on which Closing Orders were made	6
(3) Number of individual houses on which Demolition Orders were made	10
(4) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	13
(5) Number of houses rendered fit following service of Closing Orders	6



A summary of the defects throughout the District remedied during the year is as follows:-

Drains relaid or repaired	10
Blocked drains cleared	42
Inspection Chambers repaired or provided	12
Ventilation and Soil Pipes provided or repaired	15
W.C. compartments repaired	4
Septic Tanks and Cesspools repaired	3
Roofs repaired	14
Rainwater guttering repaired	21
Dampness in walls remedied	39
Windows repaired or renewed	18
Doors repaired	20
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	31
Floors repaired or relaid	17
Sub-floor ventilation provided	1
Handrails provided to staircases	6
Stairs repaired	5
Ventilation to pantries provided	2
Paving repaired or relaid	17
Sinks provided	2
Internal water service provided	1
Dustbins provided	46

Improvement Grants - Since the inception of Improvement Grants the Council has encouraged owners of houses to take advantage of the facilities offered them under the Improvement Grant provisions, to improve their properties by providing bathrooms, internal sanitation, hot water supplies etc., and as a direct result a large proportion of houses in the District have been brought up to the required standards with the help of grants. In a number of cases whole villages have been improved. The number of grants awarded, however, was showing signs of decreasing until the new grant provisions were introduced last year which raised the level of grants quite considerably, and since then the number of applicants for grants has increased.

During the year thirty-two applications for Discretionary Grants were approved by the Council involving a sum of £21,959. In addition nine applications for Standard Grants were approved.

## SECTION E.

### Inspection and Supervision of Food

Milk Supply - The following table gives a summary of the licences and registrations granted by the Council, during the year, under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1960:-

Registered Distributors of Milk	...	...	...	9
Registered Dairies	...	...	...	9
Licensed Pasteurisers	...	...	...	2
Licensed Pasteurised Dealers	...	...	...	9
Licensed Untreated Dealers	...	...	...	5
Licensed Sterilized Dealers	...	...	...	5

All supplies of milk sold by registered dairymen are designated supplies.

Each of the premises at which pasteurisation is carried on were regularly inspected throughout the year and were found to be satisfactory.

Registration of Food Preparing Premises - All premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, as food preparing premises, were visited to ensure that conditions continued to satisfy the requirements of the Act. The number of premises registered under this Act at the end of the year were as follows:-

Storage and sale of pre-packed ice cream	...	56
Manufacture of sausage or potted preserved foods		6

Food Hygiene (General Regulations), 1970 - Regulation 18. Throughout the District there are 49 premises at which food is sold, and each of these premises is provided with adequate washing facilities with hot and cold water for the staff engaged.

Regulation 21. There are 25 premises at which food is prepared, and at each suitable facilities for washing food and equipment are provided.

Meat Inspection - Two private slaughterhouses exist in the District and were in use throughout the year to provide meat for the individual butchers concerned.

Poultry Inspection - There are no poultry processing premises within the District.

The following table gives the details of the numbers of various animals inspected together with the diseased meat found and dealt with. These figures show the generally high quality of animals killed for food in these slaughterhouses. It is pleasing to note that no case of Tuberculosis was found in any of the animals killed.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number inspected ... ..	193	-	-	826	327	-
<u>All Diseases except</u>						
<u>Tuberculosis &amp; Cysticerci:</u>						
Whole carcases condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	8	-	-	2	2	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ... ..	4.10%	-	-	0.24%	0.63%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-	-

DISEASED MEAT CONDEMNED

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	91 lbs.

Bakehouses - Two bakehouses exist in the District and these were in use throughout the year. These premises were visited regularly and they were found to be kept in a satisfactory manner.

Fried Fish Shops - Regular visits were made to the one fried fish shop in the District at Broughton, and this was found to be kept in a satisfactory condition at all times.

## SECTION F.

### Health Services and Public Health Act 1968 Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations Notifications of Food Poisoning and Infectious Diseases

The Infectious Diseases to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health are:

Acute Encephalitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Acute Meningitis	Paratyphoid Fever
Acute Poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing Fever
Cholera	Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery (Amoebic or Bacillary)	Tetanus
Food Poisoning or suspected Food Poisoning	Tuberculosis
Infective Jaundice	Typhoid Fever
Leprosy	Typhus
Leptospirosis	Whooping Cough
Malaria	Yellow Fever
Measles	

Responsibility for notifying a case or suspected case of Food Poisoning or Infectious Disease rests exclusively on the Medical Practitioner attending the patient unless he believes that another Practitioner has already notified the case.

#### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Thirty-nine cases of Infectious Disease were notified to me during the year. The notifications received were as follows:-

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No</u>
Measles	90
Infectious Hepatitis	2
Scarlet Fever	3
Food Poisoning	1
Acute Meningitis	3
Whooping Cough	2
Total	<u>101</u>

MEASLES.— Ninety cases were notified compared with thirty-two cases in 1970. There was one death classed to this cause.



DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS. - No cases of Diphtheria have occurred in the Rural District for over twenty years. Parents are encouraged to have their children immunised in the first year of life either by the Family Doctor or at the County Health Department's Clinics.

WHOOPING COUGH.- Two cases were reported; there was one case last year.

ACUTE MENINGITIS.- Three cases were notified and were treated in hospital.

SCARLET FEVER.- Three cases were reported in 1971, there were two cases in the previous year.

POLIOMYELITIS.- This is the fourth disease which is prevented by routine immunisation in infancy. This is again done either by the Family Doctor or at the County Health Department's Clinics. No cases occurred.

INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS.- One case was recorded during the year; this figure compares with two cases in the previous year.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL DISEASES.- No cases of Bacillary Dysentery were reported in 1971.

One case of Salmonellosis was reported. The case was an isolated one contracted outside the country.

SMALLPOX.- There were no cases

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION.- The International Forms for vaccination against Smallpox and Cholera, (for completion by the person's own Doctor), can be obtained by the traveller from the address below, his travel agency or alternatively from the Department of Health and Social Security, Alexander Fleming House, Elephant and Castle, London S.E.1. The Doctor requires the form in order to enter on it the details of vaccination and the form should then be taken or sent to the Area Health Office Church Walk Kettering for authentication by the Medical Officer of Health.

48 Certificates were authenticated during the year.

LEPROSY. - Under the Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations 1966, Leprosy is now notifiable to the District Medical Officer of Health. No notifications were received.

TUBERCULOSIS.- Six names were added to my Register during the year and two names were removed, being now healed. Two patients moved to other Districts. There were two deaths from Tuberculosis and two patients died from other causes. The following table shows the number of known cases of Tuberculosis in the District as at 31st December, 1971:-

Tuberculosis	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory	4	4	8
Non-Respiratory	3	4	7
Total	7	8	15

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925:-

Under these regulations, the Council is empowered to prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade; no action was taken during the year.

CHOLERA IN SPAIN:- Fourteen cases of Cholera occurred in the Provinces of Barcelona and Valencia in the first week in September.

It was necessary to keep fourteen residents of this County District under surveillance for a short period on their return to this country from holiday in Spain.

Road Traffic Act, 1960 and Road Safety Act, 1967 (Heavy Goods Vehicle Driver Licensing).

None of the Council's drivers were medically examined during the year.



AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) 1971

Diseases	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths	Age Unknown
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	3	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Measles	2	9	5	8	16	40	5	4	-	1	-	-	90	2	1	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
Infectious Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
TOTALS	3	9	5	8	18	41	5	4	2	2	3	1	101	5	1	-

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES  
(Other than Tuberculosis) 1971

DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Meningitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Measles	4	10	12	8	8	2	5	9	-	2	13	17	90
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Infectious Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
TOTALS	5	10	13	11	8	2	5	11	1	3	14	18	101

TUBERCULOSIS  
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1971

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
65+	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
TOTALS	1	1	1	3	1	1	-	-

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	51	19	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	4	-	-
TOTAL	62	28	-	-

## 2. - CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found		Referred		Number of cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	-	-	-



PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

(1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing ( Making, etc.	19	-	-	-	-	-
apparel ( Cleaning and	-	-	-	-	-	-
( washing						
TOTAL	19	-	-	-	-	-



